

To thine own self be true, and it must follow,

as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man.



BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON & CO.

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

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POLITICAL.

The South as Seen by Senator Wilson. Mr. Wilson declined the first invitation to speak at the anti-slavery convention in Boston, but was afterwards called up and made some remarks:

Of the South, in reply to the statement of Phillips and others, he said it was to-day more radical than radical Massachusetts. In his tour over the South, he had heard nothing but the very essence of radical sentiment. But the great danger to Republican institutions in the South is the want of education. As things now go, the slave is in danger of acquiring habits of his old master—that of intoxication and brutality. Of the liberty of speech, he said that he was not afraid to say in the South anything that he deemed or seemed proper, to say in the city of Boston. While in the South, he made thirty-two speeches to large audiences, and on no occasion was he hissed or interrupted, and he never spoke to great masses of people who listened with greater attention, or who seemed more anxious to learn and understand every word that he said. There was no more danger in speaking there than in any part of the North. He then spoke of the election, and felt sanguine that they would return both to their State Legislatures and to Congress good men and true, both white and black, and if he was not mistaken, the Republican party would, in the next election, carry eight of the eleven Southern States. It is therefore, our duty, as good citizens, to encourage the good work now going on, rather than to be quarreling with each other. In ten years, he believed these States would be the radical States of the Union. In referring to the amendment (for the States) bearing upon the right of suffrage, he said that if it was not effective, if it did not do the work as it ought to be done, then he would have it engraved upon the Constitution of the United States, where no man or set of men can change it. The military men in command of the South, he regarded as all Republicans of the most trustworthy class and if things progress under their administration as they are now moving on, in less than five years South Carolina and Georgia will be accusing Massachusetts of being too conservative.

A special correspondent of the "New York Herald," writing from Boston, on the 1st instant, says that he has had an interview with Senator Wilson, and we extract from his letter the following interesting statement (if true) concerning the Senator's views on the political situation:

Concerning the condition of reconstruction. Mr. Wilson said that he held the same opinion now as when he returned from the South. As to the matter of admitting the Southern States to their former status, he claimed that if they complied with the terms laid down in the reconstruction bill, and elected men who could take the oath, no member of Congress had any right to say that new conditions should be imposed; for the law said that they should be admitted when they comply with its requirements. He would like to have added another condition—that it should be obligatory for every State to establish an impartial system of common schools; but he felt bound to say that he met no man, of whatever party, at the South, who was not in favor of establishing such a system. He believed that it would be established, because all intelligent men were agreed that, now that the negroes were free, it was important that they should be educated.

He believed, he said, that all the Southern States could be represented in Congress before the next Presidential election; that they would participate in it, and that it was very important, both from a party and a national point of view, that they should do so. If the Republican party went into the campaign with the South under military rule, it would be charged upon them, with powerful effect, in such States as Pennsylvania and New York, that while the military leaders had crushed the rebellion, there was no statesmanship enough among political leaders to restore those conquered States to their proper position. Financially, and in the interest of business, also, it is important that, as soon as the South, on a basis of equal rights and protection for all, can be restored, it should be done; for then the republic and the Republican party, with the Southern States in Congress, would both be stronger. He believed that the Republicans would carry half of the Southern States, and he was quite sure of one third; and he was also of the belief that, at the next election, the Republicans will carry the country overwhelmingly; for inasmuch as they have freed the nation, they ought to administer it for some time to come. He had no doubt whatever that the speech of General Rawlins is an approved exposition of the political creed of General Grant, and he was equally confident that he will be the next President of the United States. He had the most perfect faith in General Grant's thorough sympathy with Congress and the principles of the Republican party, and spoke of him as an out-and-out Republican—a radical—and said further, that he had always advised the Southern men who came to see him to go in for the Congressional platform, and not to affiliate with the copperheads, whom the country would never again tolerate in power. General Grant, he said, had declared that all his generals who go South turn radicals, and that they will average more radicals than the Massachusetts delegation. Grant, he said, was squarely in favor of manhood suffrage, and has quietly given all the aid in his power to the Congressional programme. Congress, he thinks, ought to confine itself, at the July session, to the passage of an amendatory Act, and then adjourn; and he further believed that it would do so.

In speaking of Grant's antecedents, he said it was an error to report that he was ever a Democrat. He was an Old Whig, but voted for Buchanan on account of personal objections to Fremont. He supported Lincoln, in 1864, with all his heart. He did not think that the impeachment of President Johnson would occur, for the proposition had failed to take any hold upon the country. He was opposed to confiscation, for it was too late in the day for that policy. We might have done anything after Lee surrendered; but confiscation now would produce a regular Ireland in the South. The most intelligent negroes he met were opposed to it, and believed there was no need of it. We have 45,000,000 acres of public lands in the South to-day which were opened for the whites last January, and for the negroes six months before. Not one-fifth of it is taken up. Border land is so cheap, and the wages of the negroes so good, on the average, that any industrious negro can buy land to-day. It is easier for a negro to get a homestead now than for an industrious working man in New England. We could settle 2,000,000 of negroes on our present public lands in the South, counting five on every eighty acres, without disturbing anybody. In addition to this, the land in the South is heavily mortgaged, and large tracts will soon be in the market at cheap rates.

In short, the Senator takes a hopeful view of the situation, and believes that the South will soon be clothed in its right mind again, and have a place in the councils of the nation as an equal compeer of her recent conquerors.

The French Exhibition.

One of the wonders of modern times, and unexampled indeed in the world's history, is the Paris Exhibition, which is now attracting crowds to the most brilliant Capitol of Europe. A brilliant conception of the French Emperor, it has more than realized his anticipations, in the richness and variety of the contributions from the industry of all nations, the universal interest which it has evoked, and the large concourse of crowned heads which it has attracted. The workshops of the artisan, the galleries of art, royal palaces and private mansions, have unlocked their richest stores to swell the more than regal splendor and profusion of the display. The beholder might well imagine in contemplating this fairy palace of art, that he was viewing some scene of Eastern enchantment. Not the least interesting feature of the Exhibition are the varied specimens of the *genus homo* for the first time brought together, and chief among these the crowned heads of the world. We quote the words of the "Charleston News":

The Queen of England sent her sons to pay their respects to Napoleon; the King and Queen of the Belgians came, the guests of his Imperial Majesty. The Czar and one of his sons did not disdain to partake of the Emperor's hospitality. The Crown Prince of Prussia came, and returned to Berlin, delighted with the regal reception accorded him. His august father, King William, in company with Count Bismarck came next, and has returned again to the City by the Spree. Victor Emmanuel will arrive this week, so also the Sultan of Turkey; and most wonderful to tell, about the first of July, the Emperor of China is expected in Paris, the guest of Louis Napoleon.

This list is unquestionably the most remarkable event in modern history. The Tycoon of Japan is also represented in Paris by his brother. It is reasonable, we think, to infer from this event, that the Great Wall, that hitherto kept outside barbarians both from China and Japan, will soon be levelled, never again to obstruct the onward march of civilization and Christianity.

We have not named many of the European Sovereigns and Princes, who have visited, or are yet to visit Paris; during the present summer. Napoleon was the first monarch who ever conceived the brilliant project of assembling the crowned heads of the world around an exhibition of the triumphs of the world's industry. This is an excellent preliminary step to his other scheme of bringing about a European Congress for the adjudication of various questions of continental interest—one of them a general disarmament.

After quoting an extract from the "World," the "Richmond Whig," remarks: The World is the organ of the Northern Democracy, and when it speaks of "our policy," it means the policy of the Democratic party. As we interpret its language, it intends to say that the worse the people of the South are treated by the party in power, the better it will be for the Democratic party, since the causes of complaint and the grounds of objection against the Republican party will be strengthened in proportion to the outrages they practice. It is the interest of the Democratic party that the people of the South should be oppressed, wronged and outraged to the last degree by the Republican party. It is in the interest of the Democratic Party that the people of the South should provoke punishment and court martyrdom. This "policy" was acted upon by the Democratic members of Congress during the last session. It was owing to their refusal to accept more lenient terms that the rigors of the Sherman-Shellabarger law were inflicted on us. We hope it will no longer be considered by Congress that there is any connection, affiliation or sympathy between the people of the South and the Democratic party. We were sufficiently victimized by that party in being encouraged to attempt secession—we protest against being subjected to new tortures for the suspicion of being still inclined to Democracy.

Important Letter from Gen. Sickles.

The following is the letter from Maj. Gen. Sickles, Commanding this District, referred to in our telegraphic columns:

CHARLESTON, S. C. July 5, 1867.

My Dear Sir:—I have decided not to begin registration in this District until Congress determines who shall be registered. I trust, therefore, that it will be the pleasure of Congress to extend the time for the completion of my registration, until—say, October or November. If I proceed now, and disregard the wishes of the President, my action would be regarded as insubordination; if I follow his intimations, many would probably be registered not eligible according to the true interpretation of the Acts of Congress. If it is meant that all who have held any office, Federal, State or municipal—having taken an oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in rebellion, or given aid and comfort, etc., are disqualified, this should be expressly declared, otherwise, if left to construction, it may be held that no other officers are included than those classes enumerated in Article VI. of the Constitution, and that even as to these, a full pardon removes the disqualification.

If it is meant to exclude lawyers, they should be expressly mentioned, or else described by some classification; as for example, after the word "office," add "any licensed calling or employment or profession." Otherwise, if the eligibility of lawyers be left to construction, it may be held that a lawyer is not a public officer, although a functionary of a Court or other judicial body.

The truth is, we have now in operation two distinct systems of reconstruction, originated by Congress, and engrained upon the President's plan of reconstruction. The first Congressional plan is expressed in the Howard constitutional amendments, leaving suffrage to be regulated by the several States, and imposing upon certain classes of persons disqualification for office, as a punishment for rebellion and as a safeguard for the future. This plan having been refused by the rebel States, Congress passed the Reconstruction Acts, which form a second scheme of reconstruction, entirely distinct in principle and plan from the former. In the second plan, Congress assumes control of the question of suffrage, which is extended to all who can take a prescribed oath, and also enforces the disqualification for office, which would have been the penal and conservative feature of the first plan. Now, it seems to me that the true conservative guarantee against reaction is in the addition made to the loyal vote by the enfranchisement of the colored people. That being done, the occasion for the disqualification clause ceases. Hence, the true solution, I believe, is to declare, with universal suffrage, a general amnesty—naming the exceptions. A more liberal amnesty is, in my judgment, essential to the success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It will enlarge the range of popular choice for the important judicial, executive and legislative departments of the State Governments, otherwise inconveniently confined to classes very few of whom are fit to hold office. The people can surely be entrusted to judge and select from those who took part in the rebellion, the men at once qualified and sincere in their adherence to the new order of things. Such men, being eligible to office, will have motives to identify themselves with reconstruction, and to support the views of the majority. Now, more than ever, men of ability and experience in public business are needed for the State Governments in the South; and it is truly unfortunate that at such a moment nearly all who know anything of public affairs, and especially those who could fill all judicial stations, are disqualified. This exposes the experiment of general suffrage to needless hazards. If the experiment fail, it is most likely to fail from the inability of the people to put in office those who could and would assure success. It would have been advantageous perhaps to have removed many disqualified persons, especially Judges, Sheriffs, and Magistrates, in the execution of the sixth section of the Act of 24 March, if competent successors could have been found among those who are eligible to office. And I would regard the possession now of a wider field of choice for civil officers, as one of the most effective instrumentalities in the execution of the military authority conferred upon District Commanders. As it is, I find myself prevented, as will the people by and by, from securing for the public service men of aptitude and character, whose repentance is as certain as the devotion of the most consistent loyalists. In truth the zeal of some of the converts outruns the discretion of many of the faithful. With reference to other practical suggestions, it might be useful if Congress, by one of its committees, interrogated the commanding officers of the several Districts upon the operation of the Reconstruction Acts, and the further legislation required.

Very respectfully,
D. E. SICKLES.

Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, Chairman Judiciary Committee, U. S. Senate.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In the House to-day the time for taking evidence in the Kentucky election, was extended to December. A committee of five was appointed to enquire into the treatment of Union prisoners, with power to send for person and papers. A Bill was introduced extending the provisions of the Homestead Act to Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. The Bill was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The Committee on Foreign Relations were directed to enquire whether any American citizens had been arrested and convicted in Great Britain for words spoken in America.

Mr. Wilson stated that the Committee on the Judiciary had requested him to state that they were not ready to report on impeachment.

Mr. Boutwell offered a concurrent resolution to adjourn to October next. This elicited a warm debate, which was interrupted by the announcement of Dennison's death.

After the delivery of eulogies on the deceased the House adjourned.

In the Senate the consideration of the Judiciary Committee's Reconstruction Bill was resumed.

An amendment giving commanders power to fill vacancies by appointing citizens or detailed soldiers, was adopted by a vote of yeas 20, nays 15.

The State Penitentiary.

ITS PROGRESS, PROSPECTS, &c.

Knowing that a detailed description of this long desired enterprise would not be uninteresting to our readers, we are enabled, through the kindness of an esteemed correspondent, to furnish an account of the proposed building.

The grounds are situated in the corporate limits of Columbia, at the foot of Plainstreet, at about twenty minutes walk from the market, and immediately on the Canal, and are at present enclosed by a high wooden wall twelve feet in height, with only one entrance through which access is gained to the works. All visitors are required to enter through the Clerk's office, and there register before being admitted to the prison. As yet, the construction of the cells alone occupies the attention of the architect, but by reference to the drawings, a good estimate can be formed of the arrangement of the structure. On entering the main archway, large stairways lead from the right and left to the upper stories. The basement is divided into rooms, which will be used as laundry and storerooms, and the large arc in the centre will be devoted to cooking, heating, and like purposes. To the right and left are the north and south wings, where the cells are located. These are isolated, having no connection with the walls of the building, and are accessible by a stairway and a balcony. There are fifty cells on every floor in each wing, and they are five tiers high, thus making two hundred and fifty cells in each wing. Each of these cells are five by eight feet in plan, and have a height of seven feet, resting on a stone paving eighteen inches thick, which extends to the outer walls, and would render any escape by that direction impossible. Each cell is provided with all the modern appliances for supplying air, water, &c., and on the top of each wing, large cisterns will be furnished, these will contain the water from the roof, but will be principally supplied from the river by means of a large Turbine wheel. Sewers, drains and pipes are arranged throughout the building, and every attention paid to the hygiene of the establishment. There is a corridor fourteen feet wide passing around the cells and paved with granite blocks, and extends to the wall of the building. The central building combines all the apartments of dining room, chapel, parlor, offices, &c.

The Female department is to the right of the male, and comprises all the various divisions of the latter, with the addition of a large work room, and the cells on the upper floor are somewhat larger than those used by the male convicts, being 6x8 and 7 feet high. They are 48 in number, which is a fair proportion of females to males. This proportion is based on the statistics of other prisons in the United States.

The pressing want of a habitation and employment for the convicts that were waiting in every district of the State, rendered it necessary to commence the construction of the cells first, and up to this time forty cells have been completed and ready for the reception of convicts. Each of these cells will accommodate three convicts if the pressure require it.

The isolated condition of the cells admits of the construction of the main building at any time.

The architect, Major T. B. Lee, has devoted all of his engineering skill and ingenuity to the interest of the State, and will eventually succeed in erecting a building whose magnitude will compare with any in our country, and for economy of construction cannot be excelled by any that has been erected.

The quarry has been located on Broad river, one mile from this work and immediately around the canal. By means of an inclined plane, 300 feet in length, and a chain passing around a drum the stone is brought into the yard. The water of the canal furnishes the motive power, and by a skillful arrangement of machinery rock is now removed that would formerly have required the labor of twenty horses. At present 40,000 lbs. of rock are put into the yard with the assistance of only four laborers.

Various temporary sheds and buildings for the immediate construction of the building have been erected on the grounds, and the labor of the convicts is directed toward the construction of the prison.

His Excellency the Governor, in company with General Burton, visited the Penitentiary on the 29th ult., and were escorted around the extensive grounds by the Architect and Engineer, Major T. B. Lee. Up to this date the visitors' register shows over 800 visitors since the 11th of May. The roll of convicts now numbers 52, the majority of whom are strong and able bodied hands. They work well, and are well clothed and fed.

[Charleston Daily News.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The "Times" of this morning has a special dispatch from Houston, giving a detailed account of the execution of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia. None of them were bound or blindfolded, nor was any indignity offered to them as reported. Maximilian, before being shot, recapitulated the causes which brought him to Mexico, and denied the authority of the Court to sentence him. He said he hoped his death would stop the effusion of blood in Mexico.

Miramón spoke from a paper, and said that the only regrets he felt in dying were that the Liberals should remain in power and his children be pointed at as the children of a traitor. Mejia made no address.

Maximilian called a sergeant of the guard, gave him a handful of gold, and requested him as a favor to aim at his heart. Five balls entered his breast, but he was not shot quite dead. Two soldiers were called out and shot him in the side, finishing him. Much dissatisfaction and grief was manifested by the spectators.

The STREET RAILWAY.—On Friday, June 28, the street cars carried four thousand three hundred passengers which is the largest number of persons that have ridden on the road since it was first opened. The full number of cars were running, and the road gave every sign of prosperity.—Mercury.

In Alabama, 70,000 white persons have been admitted to the poor list. In North Carolina not less than 20,000 have asked for help.

Contentment is the elixir of life.

The sword of Maximilian was presented by Escobedo to Juarez in the government palace.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Mexican Legation has official information regarding Santa Anna's arrest, and contradicting the statement that he was forcibly taken from the steamer Virginia.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—Madame Juarez and party, numbering fifteen persons, arrived here last night, and left this morning for Vera Cruz on board the Revenue Cutter Wildernes, Captain Freeman. They will have but slender accommodations, as the vessel was not built for carrying passengers.

We have received the "Brownsville Reporter," of the 4th instant, containing the published proceedings of the Court Martial in the trial of Maximilian and his Generals.

The Court was composed of a Lieutenant-Colonel as President, and six Captains; Lieutenant-Colonel Manuel Aspiroz, acted as Judge Advocate.

The prisoners were tried separately. Each plea contained a denial of the jurisdiction of the Court and a protest against the refusal of the right of appeal. Maximilian was confined to his bed when his case was called, his trial being the last. He was ably defended by Senor Eulalio Ortega, refuting the charges of being an usurper and of cruelty. He said the law of the 3d of October was made when Maximilian was elected into the belief that Juarez had abandoned the territory and that in articles of that law dictated to the French commander-in-chief, it was stated that the law was only intended to produce terror.

It was also stated that a petition had never been presented by prisoners, but had always been conceded. Counsel earnestly asked the members of the Court, in the name of civilization and the history which will judge of the terrible deeds done this day, as the defenders of the second independence of Mexico, to save the good name of the country and ages of coming generations would forever applaud the crowning of the greatest victories by greater pardons.

Among the accusations against Maximilian was that of attempting to prolong the war by the decree of March 7th, creating a regency in case of his death in coming battles.

Jesus Maria Vasquez, one of Maximilian's counsel, closed the argument as follows: "If you condemn the Emperor Maximilian, I will not wince at a coalition in Europe, or the threatening attitude that the United States may assume toward the Republic. I have confidence in the Liberal armies that have routed out the French from the soil, but I fear the universal reproach that will fall upon our country as an anathema more than even the sentence of death, because of the nullity of the proceedings of this Court.

The Court commenced at eight A. M. on the 13th and went into secret session on the evening of the 14th, and was dissolved at ten o'clock the next night.

The steamer Raleigh, hence for Havana, has on board ten Austrian officers, who arrived from Vera Cruz via Mobile, and now go to Havana with the view of remaining there until they have an opportunity to join some Mexican chieftain at enmity with Juarez. Among them are Major Ferron and Darling's Bureau. The latter was a Military Commissary at Vera Cruz. They declare that they will remain in Mexico and avenge Maximilian's death; that a few days will see a powerful chieftain at the head of a large anti-Juarez party, and the remnant of the Austrians will rendezvous at Havana, from which point they will return to Mexico.

A large number of Maximilian's officers and soldiers, representing several nations, are in this city, all wearing mourning badges for Maximilian.

PREPARE FOR TURNIPS.—We would like that our farmers be more impressed with the importance of this crop. A few hints and facts may possibly lead to this desirable result. The prejudice heretofore existing to some degree against the rutabaga variety, we are glad, is fast disappearing. The "Southern Agriculturist" says:

If the turnip crop is so valuable to England, how much more so may it be in the Southern States, where they do not have to be pulled or hoisted? Here are the natural pastures of the world, and with the rutabaga and other turnips, to help out the food, the Southern States can surpass England in the production of wool, as much as they do now in cotton.

To such a state of perfection have the English brought the culture of turnips, that they have revolutionized the agriculture of the kingdom, and the turnip crop of England is annually worth more than the cotton crop of the United States. Sow common turnips in August, September and October. The rutabaga may be sown from 20th July to September; should be planted in drills, two feet apart, and thinned out to twelve or fourteen inches. The rutabaga is destined soon to work a great change in Southern agriculture. They are as easily managed as the common turnip, are more nutritive, keep much longer, and afford greens equal to collards, if not superior. Stock of all kinds are fond of them, and from their rich golden color, sweet and delicate flavor, are unsurpassed for the table. Farmers, try the rutabaga, and learn how it saves the corn-crib. The rutabaga is not inclined to seed in this climate; but this is a benefit rather than an objection, as thereby the roots keep sound much longer.

A LAWYER, who was pleading the cause of an infant plaintiff, took the child in his arms and presented it to the jury suffused with tears. This had a great effect, till the opposite lawyer asked him what made him cry. "He pinched me," answered the little innocent. The whole court was convulsed with laughter.

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